

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Continuation of the Debate on the Official Oath in the Senate.

The Confirmation Resolution and the Internal Revenue Bill in the House.

Who Closing of the Five-Twenty Years National Loan.

General Schofield Ordered to the Command of the Department of the Ohio.

THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF THE FIVE-TWENTY YEARS NATIONAL LOAN.

There is authority for stating that the great five hundred million loan has been subscribed. The subscription during the present week has been very rapid, subscriptions having been made of over thirteen millions. No subscriptions made since to-day will be received.

THE INTEREST-BEARING TREASURY NOTES.

It is stated that the necessities of the government will require the issue of more than a million per day of the five per cent interest-bearing notes.

THE REMOVED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

The rumors of the evacuation of Richmond are not credited here. They are attributed to the report that a portion of Lee's army had gone to reinforce Longstreet.

THE DEBATE ON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The amendments proposed by the Committee on the Judiciary to the Confiscation Act of March 3, 1863, were taken up for discussion on the 21st inst.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

There has been no further action by Congress on the question of a tax on whiskey than was reported yesterday.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

It appears from a communication of the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Senate, presented by Senator Sherman to-day, that in the Commissioner's opinion, the proposed tax of twenty per cent on leaf tobacco would destroy the export trade, which now produced twenty million of revenue.

THE NEW COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War just authorized to be appointed consists of Senators Wade, of Ohio; Chandler, of Michigan; and Harding, of Oregon; and Representatives Good, of Massachusetts; Julian, of Indiana; Ocell, of New York; and Mason, of Missouri.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Collector Barney, of New York, was before the Committee on Public Expenditures this morning for some time, and gave his history of the discovery of the New York Custom House frauds.

THE GOLD REGULATIONS.

For the present legislation on the gold question has been abandoned, the Secretary of the Treasury deeming it inexpedient to recommend any further restrictions or tax.

THE BILL PERMITTING SOLDIERS' CLOTHING TO GO TO THE SELLER.

The following bill, having passed both houses, now awaits the President's signature to become a law: "Articles of clothing being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and compressed in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned soldier or private serving in the service of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe."

MR. COLLIER'S STATE SPEECH.

The reply of Senator Collier to the speech of Mr. Shepard upon the test oath case, in the Senate yesterday, is regarded as one of the most powerful and conclusive arguments made in late years in the Senate. As its conclusion Mr. Collier was overwhelmed with congratulations by his fellow Senators, and was greatly complimented by citizens upon his exit from the chamber.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. W. Davidson's Despatch.

Major General Newton, accompanied by his Adjutant General, Col. Klapp, returned today from a short leave, during which the first corps has been commanded by Brigadier General John G. Roberson. Col. Powell, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, is Military Governor and Provost Marshal.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICKERS AND THE GAFFS.

There are no hostile demonstrations from either party on the picket line. Nevertheless the greatest vigilance is exercised on our side to prevent surprises. Beyond this both officers and men are permitted to enjoy themselves in winter quarters. Some few officers who have built themselves up for the winter have their wives with them. The traveling is horrible, making infantry and artillery movements utterly impracticable.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the amendatory Internal Revenue bill. Mr. Zantwood, of Ohio, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that all cotton in the hands of manufacturers heretofore exempted shall be taxed at the same rate as other cotton.

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Mr. Brooks, (rep. of N. Y.), moved to strike out the drawback of two cents per pound in all cases where the duty on the imported article is less than the duty on the article which is to be substituted therefor.

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IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Great Excitement About the Rebel Conscription Law.

Indignation Meetings of the People.

The "Confederacy" Openly Repudiated.

The People of the Old North State Determined to Manage Their Own Affairs.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 19, 1864.

The wholesale conscription in this State creating great indignation and excitement in the minds of the people of North Carolina, whose preparations are being made to resist it. Public meetings are being held, some of which openly repudiate the Southern confederacy and favor a return to the Union.

The Raleigh Standard, "the power behind the throne," in commenting upon a speech delivered in the rebel Senate by Mr. Brown, says—

"We tell Mr. Brown and those who think with him that if the desperate revolutionary measures which he advocates shall be attempted to be carried out; if the civil law is to be trampled under foot by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and every able-bodied man placed in the army from sixteen to sixty-five, if so man is to have a hearing before a State Judge as to the right of the conscription officer to arrest him, and if the rights of the States are to be ignored and swept away by the mere creatures of the States, the common government, the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed in convention assembled to vindicate their liberties and their principles. They will not submit to a military despotism. They will not submit to the destruction of their rights, personal and civil, in this or any other war. We say what we know to be true. A vast majority of our people are restless and excited on account of the threatened encroachments upon their liberties by the Congress at Richmond; and we most respectfully and earnestly warn the members of that body not to tread a flame which will so soon extinguish. Pass these measures; suspend the habeas corpus, in order to place our militia and our people under the control of the military, and you will have the people of North Carolina in arms, and the people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent them from doing this; and we to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of Confederate soldiers against the people of this State. North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at Richmond or Washington. She is this day, as she has been from the first, the key-stone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall the arch will tumble."

DANGER TO NORTH CAROLINA.

We are now reaping the bitter fruits of "Peaceable Secession," in forcing from their once happy and peaceful people the arms of the Government, and the conscription law, to be driven to the slaughter like oxen to the shambles. And to fill up the thinned ranks, the present Congress has before us a monstrous conscription law, to conscript all men from sixteen to fifty-five years of age, and make them subject to military law, which the Richmond Examiner boldly denounces as nothing less than an attempt to trample upon the rights of the people of North Carolina.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRONT-INDIANA SENDS FIVE THOUSAND RECRUITS.

Large numbers of recruits are daily passing through the depot for the front. Over five thousand recruits for the Indiana regiments have arrived at Indianapolis within the last two days.

MEXICAN NEWS VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrived, bark Smittham, from Boston. A letter from Guadalajara of the 6th inst. contains the news that the Mexican army, received from Havana via the overland telegraph. It states that the French numbering five thousand, under General Bazaine occupied La Potolla on the 4th inst. without opposition. The people kept quiet. Many of the wealthy Mexicans had previously left.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEWS.

The steamer Memphis, with 553 bales of cotton for St. Louis and the East, with Memphis dates to the 14th inst., arrived to-day. City Bell, chartered for New Orleans, with auxiliary stores, by the State of Indiana, returned to-day, bringing up twenty sick and wounded Indiana soldiers.

TRIAL OF A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

The trial of F. P. Hill, a conductor on the Reading Railroad, charged with embezzling the funds of the company, has concluded in the most exciting manner to-day. The Court House being crowded with witnesses and spectators. Among the witnesses called to testify were the President and Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, the latter being for the defense. The evidence for the prosecution and defense has been closed, and the arguments of the counsel will begin to-morrow.

THE STEAMSHIP UNITED KINGDOM.

The Glasgow steamer United Kingdom sailed at five o'clock this afternoon for New York.

THE PAY OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

There is an impression that a bill has already been introduced in the Assembly for an increase of pay to the Metropolitan Police. This is not so. All that has been done is the City of New York has adopted a resolution to the House Committee on Cities of a memorial, adopted by the force, and asking for an increase of pay to the Metropolitan Police.

DEATH OF AN OLD PRISONER.

It is with regret we record the death of John M. Elliott, rep., the oldest prisoner at the time of his death, in the United States. He was prominent and much respected in his business, having been connected with the old New York American and a number of other publications. During his long career in business in this city, he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was a thorough-going, energetic and successful man. He was a native of New York, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1841, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1842, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1843, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1844, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1845, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1846, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1847, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1848, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1849, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1850, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1851, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1852, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1853, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1854, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1855, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1856, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1857, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1858, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1859, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1860, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1861, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1862, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1863, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1864, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1865, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1866, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1867, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1868, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1869, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1870, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1871, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1872, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1873, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1874, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1875, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1876, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1877, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1878, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1879, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1880, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1881, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1882, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1883, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1884, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1885, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1886, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1887, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1888, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1889, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1890, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1891, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1892, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1893, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1894, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1895, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1896, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1897, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1898, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1899, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1900, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1901, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1902, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1903, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1904, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1905, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1906, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1907, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1908, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1909, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1910, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1911, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1912, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1913, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1914, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1915, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1916, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1917, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1918, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1919, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1920, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1921, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1922, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1923, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1924, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1925, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1926, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1927, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1928, and was a member